The Curtain Lifted on a Remarkable Performance.

PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1888.

PRICE ONE CENT.

EBERT HANGED

Jersey City's Wife-Killer Pays the Penalty.

Executed This Morning in the Hudson County Jail.

The Condemned Man Made a Confession This Morning.

A Solemn Procession Accompanies Him to the Gallows.

The Final Chapter in a Broken Life.

A DETAILED STORY OF HIS CRIME.

Henry Ebert, the wife murderer, was hanged in the Hudson County Jail, Jersey City, this morning.

The drop fell at O 13 A. M.

The execution took place in ward 6, in the southwest corner of the jail, on the third

The procession, which marched from the prisoner's, cell up the northwest corner of the jaid to the gallows, was led by Sheriff David, the Rev. Mr. Meury, the spiritual a viser of the condemned man, and the Rev. John Staehli, who had also visited Ebert several times since his confinement in the jail, followed the Sheriff.

Two deputy sheriffs came next, with the handcuffed prisoner walking between them. Next in the weird procession were the twelve jurors appointed by Judge Knapp to witness the execution, and the Sheriff's jury,

composed of the same number. From the room adjoining the murderer's cell they marched into a narrow hallway and descended five steps to another parrow passage, which led to the door of ward 6.

Representatives of the press were stationed near the entrance to the ward and witnessed march to the gallows.

The corridor of ward 6 is 8 feet wide and about 60 feet long. There is a gallery in the ward and twenty-two cells. The use of black and white paint has given it an appearance a sombre as the occasion.

HE PORGIVES EVERYBODY. Ebert made a statement to Rev. Mr. Meury this morning in which he said:

"I forgive all those who have acted un justly towards me. I regret having killed my wife. I could not have been in my right mind when I committed the deed. I thank Jailer Birdsall and all who have been kind to me during my confinement in iail.

EBERT'S LAST NIGHT. Ebert's demeanor was unchanged I last night. He appeared indifferent to his fate. He are a hearty meal at 6 o'clock and at 11.50 he was sleeping soundly.

The watchers during the night were Constable Michael Carroll and Keepers James

Hanlon and Henry Hawley.

HE EATS A HEARTY BREAKFAST. Ebert swoke at 4.40 and immediately put on his clothes. He was served with breakfast at 7.45. It consisted of beefsteak, potatoes. bread and coffee. His appetite was good. Last night Diedrich Ebert, the brother of

the murderer, gave to Rev. Mr. Meury a letter written by the condemned man before the murder.

The letter was found by his brother in Ebert's clothes when he was taken to the hospital. In it he said that he intended to kill his wife. This letter was not produced at the trial.

DIED UNSHAVEN. Sheriff Davis ordered a barber to shave Ebert at the jail yesterday afternoon. He had not been shaved since last Friday. Keeper Ettingham, by order of Jailer Bird. sall, secompanied the barber to Ebert's cell with a pair of handcuffs.

When Ebert saw the irons he said :

'I will not be handcuffed." "Then you will not be shaved," said the keeper.
"All right. Pli die with my beard on,"
replied Ebert, and the barber and keeper

No attempt was afterwards made to shave DIED ON THE SAME GALLOWS.

The gallows used in the execution of Ebert is the same upon which George Disque, another wife murderer, paid the pensity of his crime in 1887. He was the third murderer hung in Hudson County since it was set off from Bergen County in 1841.

The first man who paid the death pensity was Macchella, a Russian, who killed United Etates Marshal Stevens. Mechella was hung in 1872.

The second execution was that of Kankow-ski, who killed a girl in Simms's woods, near



who were appointed by Judge Knapp to witness the Ebert execution: Drs. C. B. Converse, Samuel A. Helfes, Thomas J. McLaughlin, William W. Varick, Fred C. Selnow, G. D. Van Reipin, Messrs. Charles S. Frost, Charles W. Allen, John F. Kelley, Charles Esterbrook, Patrick Smith and Andrew Beck.

The Sheriff's jury was composed as follows: Siegfried Hammerschlage, Daniel Krause, Louis Appel, Henry Pearlmetter, Surrogate John J. O'Neill, Richard K. Letts, Alderman John Prigge, Frederick J. Mersheimer, David W. Lawrence, James J. Wiseman, Abraham Post and another.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

A Bitter Ending of a Sad and Unfortunate

Henry Ebert, the long-suffering murderer whose life has ended so miserably, was born thirty-five years ago in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. His parents are still living there, the father earning his living as a dam-tender Ebert came to America several years ago and located in Jersey City, where his brother, Fred Ebert, had settled before him as a plumber.

On Aug. 27, 1883, Ebert married Elizabeth Liet, a young widow, the woman fated to die by his hand. Her maiden name was Lisst and she was a sister of the wife of Fred Ebert. Her husband, Liet, had died shortly before her marriage to Ebert, leaving \$1,600 in money for their infant daughter, Elsa, to be held in trust by the mother until the child grew to maturity.

Ebert and his bride lived happily enough for about a year until Mrs. Ebert was stricken with typhoid fever and her mind permanently affected. Ebert left a situation in New York to personally attend to her and exhibited a devotion commended by all who knew him. He took the unfortunate woman to half a dozen doctors in vain attempts to have her health and reason restored and failed every-

where,
Finally he placed her under the care of the

doctors at the German Hospital in New York and the home was broken up. Little Elsa was taken to live with her uncle and aunt, on Central avenue, and her step-father hired for his own use a little one-story and aunt, on Central avenue, and her stepfather hired for his own use a little one-story
three-roomed dwelling at 31 Paterson street,
where he lived alone. He had obtained employment as a shipping clerk in a Park place
toy house. In a short time Mrs. Ebert was
taken from the German Hospital to Bellevue
and from there to Blackweil's Island. Her
husband repeatedly visited her and on these
occasions talked with her over money matters in a way which, when reviewed at his
trial, aided greatly in his conviction.

He seemed to show an anxiety to obtain
the \$1,600 held by Mrs. Ebert for her child,
and he became augry when his wife persisted
in retaining it. His visits to her at Blackwell's Island became less frequent and her
spirits drooped in consequence. Finally, at
her own urgent request, she was taken from
the island by her brother-in-law, Fred Ebert,
to the home of a friend, Mrs. Taubot, of
East One Hundred and Eighth street. On
the way the poor woman asked for poison,
and sobbingly protested that she was tired of
her miserable life.

Ebert called oftener to see her at Taubot's
house, but each time seemed more gloomy
and despondent.

On the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 27 last,
the day of the tragedy, he called evidently in
better humor and asked his wife to walk with

On the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 27 last, the day of the tragedy, he called evidently in better humor and asked his wife to walk with him in Central Park. Instead of doing so the pair boarded an elevated, train rode to Christopher street and from there took the feiry to Hoboken and the cars to Ebert's lonely home. They arrived at dusk and entered the house perceived by no one. What transpired in the lowly hut within the succeeding hour no one can tell.

The report of Ebert's pistol alarmed the neighbors, but the deathly stillness that followed quieted their fears. It was not until an hour later that Ebert was found wander.

lowed quieted their fears. It was not until an hour later that Ebert was found wander-ing about the little yard muttering indis-tinctly to himself and bleeding from a bullet wound in the head. Those who found him remembered then that they had heard a voice crying faintly about the house for some one within to open the doors which Ebert had unwittingly fastened behind him with a spring look.

spring lock.

Ebert could not have known that his wife

Ebert could not have known that his wife lay dead within. Policemen found her body lying on an old lounge cold and lifeless with a bullet hole beneath the temple.

Ebert was taken to the City Hospital dying. The doctors said that he could not five and he, while consciousness remained, fought to confirm their belief, tearing the bandages from his head and refusing all medicine or nowighnent. nonrishment.

nourishment.

For many days he lingered between life and death. Finally medical science saved him for the vengeance of the law, and he escaped one death to meet another more terrible, revolting and disgraceful. For while he tossed about in delirium at the hospital, detect yes had gathered the evidence which seemed to prove him guilty in having fixed seemed to prove him guilty in having fired both of the fatal bullets on that memorable

rime in 1887. He was the third murderer ung in Hudson County since it was set off rom Bergen County in 1841.

The first man who paid the death penalty as Mechella, a Russian, who killed United tates Marshal Stevens. Mechella was hung a 1872.

The second execution was that of Kankow-ki, who killed a girl in Simms's woods, near Weenawken.

The following are the names of the jurors

ural and anticipated consequence of his short trial of three days, May 8, 9 and 10, Judge Knapp fixed to-day as the date of his death, and no legal power has interfered, as is almost invariably the case in such a mat-

death, and no legal power has interfered, as is almost invariably the case in such a master.

The condemned man's lawyers, ex_Judge Hoffman and Assistant United States District-Attorney Daly, who were assigned to the case, have done all in their power. Appeals to Chancellor McGill, Gov. Green and the Court of Pardons for the exercise of the powers of clemency psculiarly their own have entirely failed, all declaring that no feature of the case made it any the less a plain, premeditated murder.

The unusually sad connections of Ebert's desperate crime have attached to it an interest which might otherwise not have been found. The unfortunate man had been enduring the anguish of a broken home and a crazed wife for years, and found nothing but sorrow and misery in his life.

The tragedy of November was undoubtedly the outcome of his broodings and the action carefully planned and premeditated. But his intention was to end his own life with that of his wife, and not to live for the endurance of so much suffering. He clung up to the time of his death to the statement that he remembers nothing of the tragedy, and that all of the fatal night is a blank to him.

Such a condition of mind may have been one of the results of his more than human share of suffering, but his story is believed by few and is rated as the ingenious creation of a mind rather cuaning than otherwise. Whatever may have been the real nature of the crime for which Ebert met the gallows his life has certainly been one of the most dark and pitiable conceivable.

THIS BAFFLES THE POLICE.

One Sister Found Drugged in Central Park

and the Other Missing. A strange case of probable drugging and kidnapping was called to the attention of the police at Headquarters last night. At 10 o'clock Charles Gerkin, a machinist living at No. 1131 First avenue. made inquiries at Headquarters for his two daugh ters-Lulu, aged nineteen years, and Minnie, fivewho, he said, had been missing since it o'clock in the morning. He said that the elder daughter had

whe, he said, had been missing since II o'clock in the morning. He said that the elder daughter had taken her little sister as usual to Central Park at II o'clock, but neither of them had returned.

Sergi, Kellaher told the man there was a little girl answering his daughter's description upstairs in care of Matron Webb. It proved to be Minnie. She was sound saleep and could not be awakened. The child was found lying on a bench in Central Park at 5 o'clock fast asleep, and was brought in that condition to Headquarters. No matter how roughly she was handled, the little one continued her slumber, and breathed quite heavily, as if she had been by her father. Nothing had been seen of the elder girl, and the father departed, greatly agitated about the fate of his other daughter.

All sorts of conjectures were put forward as to her strange disappearange, the most prominent of which was that both she and the child were drugged, the latter left in the Park sind Lula kidnapped. A general alarm will be sent out for the girl if she does not return bome by this morning.

After Farty-Two Years of Marriage. Judge O'Brien yesterday granted a divorce t Maria Louisa Chauncey from Michael Chaunces which separates the couple after forty-two years of which separates the couple after lotty-two years of wedded life. The wife is awarded \$4,200 annually as allmony and \$750 counsel fees.

Mathilde Gerken is divorced from her husband Herman, a salcon-keeper. The woman alleged that sne was subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment, and that her husband showed more kindness to his trotter Helena than to her. She is given \$250 counsel fees and a weekly stipend of \$25.

Late Arrivals at Long Beach.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.] LONG BRACH, July 17. - There were a large nun ber of arrivals at the Beach to-day. Among the number are Gov. John C. Brown, President of the Texas and Pacific Railread: Dr. J. A. Harlan, of Washington, W. H. Gebhard and family, of New York; H. O. Earth, President of the Mechanica National Bank; Senator Hamilton Harris, of Albany; D. B. St. John, of Newburg; Wm. F. Havemeyer and family, of New York, and J. O. Armour, of Chleave.

There Will Be No Tic-Up In the West.

(special to the world.)
Chicago, July 17.—The stories about the possibility of more railroad strikes in the West have just this foundation: The Chairmen of all the gest this journation: The Casterbean of all the Critevance Committees of the roads centring in Chicago meet here to-morrow to consider the Burlington strike and see if a way cannot be found to settle it amicably with the company. Their object is entirely pacific. Many of the committeemen have already arrived. They declare that there is no prospect of a tie-up or strike, even if the Burlington strike cannot be satisfactorily arranged. anged.

Mr. Randall Gaining Strength.

WASHINGTON, July 17. - Mr. Randall's condition was fairly satisfactory to-day. There were indications of a recurrence of some of the unfavor-able symptoms this morning, but they were promptly overcome and he continues to rest quietly and gather strength.

Lester A. Bartlett is doed at Atlantic City from rheu-matic fever and nervous prostration. Mr. Bartlett was born at Oberlin, O., in 1840, and as the outbreak of the war was the first to enlist from the Oberlin University, where he was being educated. After the war is engaged in outsness in Washington, and subsequently became connected with the Speacer Arms Company, of which he was President at the time of his death. He was also interested in many other inventions.

interested in many other inventions.

James K. Edwards, for many years one of the official stenographors of the National Homes of Representatives, dust at the residence in Washington petterlay of nervous prostration accomplished by an attack of acute rheumatism. He had been in the employment of the House for nearly twenty pars, and the increuts attack which was the immediate caces of his death was superinduced by the strain on the system ecoasional by the heavy erril in reporting the long and tedious debate on the Tariff bili.

TO AVENGE THE ANARCHISTS

TIMELY DISCOVERY OF A FIENDISH DYNA-MITE PLOT IN CHICAGO.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES WERE SAVED BY THE COWARDICE OF A CONSPIRATOR.

All Those Active in Bringing About the Death Sentences of the Haymarket Rioters Were to Have Been Blown Up, and Last Night was the Time Appointed for the Crime-Inspector Bonfield's Vigilance. He Learns of the Plans and, Disgulard, Mingles with the Desperate Men and Listens to Their Cruel Schemes-The Nest Is Surrounded by Officers, the Ringlenders Arrested, the Dynamice Seized and a Terrible Crime Prevented.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD,] Cmcago, July 17. - Anarchy is not dead in Chicago, after all. For months people have rested comfortably in the belief that, except as a painful reinfulscence, they had heard the last of it. To-day hey awoke to the fact that it still exists and is much more subtle and dangerous than ever. A plot even more murderous than that which ended in the Haymarket riot was discovered by the police just before it was to be executed. The plan was to simultaneously blow up the houses of Judges Gary and Grinnell, Inspector Bonneld and Capt. Schaack, with all their inmates. Dynamite was to be the means. There is no doubt about the of twenty desperate men. Three of them have been arrested. Enough of their dynamite to blow up a foren bouses has been captured. More of the conspirators will be arrested as fast as they can be

When the Anarchists were defeated in their atempt to prevent the execution of their brethren last November by an uprising they swore again and again that they would take terrible vengeance npon all who were concerned in the trial and conviction of the eight prisoners. Judge Gary, who resided over the trial and pronounced the sen ence; Julius S. Grinnell who, as State's attorney, onducted the prosecution; Inspector Bonfield and Cant. Schanck, who collected the evidence, were the most hateful to them. Many people feared that these threats would be carried out, and for some time the houses of Judge Gary and Judge Grinnell were watched by the police. The talk of the Anarchists died away so quickly and completely after the execution that it was commonly supposed that the Bireata were empty air. It is known now that there has been constant plotting to carry out these designs. Some of the plots have come to Inspector donfield's cars and he has taken pains to quickly suppress them. Finding they were carefully ratched by the police the Anarchists hunted up new quarters and new agents, and laid a plan that would have surpassed all their other attempts

conspiracy Inspector Bonfield will not say until they are arrested. "They are well-known Anarchists" is about all the information he will give. They were friends of Spies, Parsons, Fielden and the rest, and were under surveillance after the Haymarket riot. They found two new places for assemoling not known to the police. One was in an old frame house out on the prarie, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Thirty-third street, and the other was about a mile away in an unsuspected region at No. 3016 Quinn street. meetings of the conspirators began at these places three months ago. They met in the cellars at night and stored dynamite in closets and out-of-the-way places in each house. They laid all their plans, apportioned the work among themselves, and to-night it was to be done. Inspector Bonfield will not say how he found out what was

selves, and to-night it was to be done. Inspector Bonfield will not say how he found out what was going on, but it is likely the neart of one of the conspirators failed him and he sought safety in beiraying the rest. The drat intimation the Inspector had of the plot was three weeks ago. He decided to let it go on until fully developed and he had all the evidence he wanted. Yesterday he prepared to act. He ordered Lieut. Elliott and Officers Rohan, Murth, Miller and Nordrum, who rank among the best men on the force, to report to him at 2 o'clock this morning. They were to be doubly armed and have new cartridges in their revolvers. The reserves were ordered out at the Deering street station on the pretense that trouble was threatened at the docks of the Joliet Steel Company, where there is a strike imminent.

At 3 o'clock the inspector took his seven men to the Deering street station. None of them had the silghest idea of what they were winted for. At the station they were disguised in cuitzens dress and taken to the house at Thirty-inird street and Ashland avenue. The inspector posted the men behind trees around the house, where they waited until 6 o'clock, when the door opened and a macame out. He joined Bonneid and had a whispered conversation with him. Another man left the house. The man who had been talking with the Inspector pointed to the n. woomer and the police surrounded aim and handcuffed him. Then they went into the house and searched from top to cottom. In a closet in a hall bedroom were tweive dynamite oattridges wrapped in brown paper. Hidden in a bed in another room were a large revolver and a dagger with a blade two feet long and ground down like a razor. In the cellar were some letters and papers wield the police took charge of. They are said to contain positive evidence of every politically and papers with the police took charge of. They are said to contain positive evidence of every politically and papers with the police took charge of. They are said to contain positive evidence of every polit

enough to show that there was a very dangerous scheme on foot and we began to investigate it thoroughly."

"Will you tell how you got your information?"

"One of the chief conspirators got frightened, and went to a wealthy Bonemian friend on the north side and begged for help. His friend promised to help him on condition that he make a clean breast of all he knew. This he did, His friend then went to Judge Grinnell, who is one of the men against whom the conspiracy was directed, and told him what he knew. Judge Grinnell brought the information to us. The conspirator was induced to come to the central station and make an explicit confession. The names of the three leaders are Frank Challett, Frank Runeck and Frank Chilounka. Their work was all laid out. One was to killdade Gary, another Judge Grinnell and the last to altend to me. How many others were engaged in the plot we are not prepared to state, but there are several others that are likely to be committed before long. We found, all lold, twenty-five slicks of dynamite of the urand known as "Etha No. 2; everal bomies of the Louis Liung pattern, two revolvers and a dagger, which is believed to be poisoned. I don't know that it was settled that all the houses were to be blown up. They were to deal with their victims either with bomb, revolver or the dagger, as occasion offered. To-ought was the time fixed. It used to the teastom of the Anarchies to train in groups of five each. Since May, 1886, they have been going in proups of the Anarchies to train in groups of five each. Since May, 1886, they have been going in proups of the her cataling reads.

days and nights. He did not confue his knowledge of the Anarchist plot to any one until the arreas

of the Anarchist piot to any one until the arreass were made.

A member of Bonfield's staff said: "The public thought that the Anarchists had quietly settled down to everyday life, but the mubile doesn't know these fellows. They thought that because the police were apparently not taking any interest in them that they would plot as much as they pleased. But the inspector knows them. He has been watching them ever ince the massacre at the Haymarket, and he has been aware of nearly every move that they made. While you and thousands af others in this city were peacefully sleeping he has been framping around their hanns in the toughest part of the city. Yes, he was alone. He did not want to arouse suspicion by taking anybody with him. Every night for the last week he has denned a disgues and has worked on the case himself. Each night he had a different outfit and he was never suspected.

"The secret societies of the Anarchisis have been

"The secret societies of the Anarchists have been watched, and I can positively state that Mr. Ronfell in Inself was present at one of their meetings not longer than three weeks ago. He obtained enough information then to work upon and learned the names of the prominent leaders in the conspiracy. He did not find out that such a murderous scheme was intended, but enough was obtained to keep him busy and he went to work. His forts were rewarded, he learned the extent of the entire plot, and the finish move was made," which resulted in the killing of the conspiracy this morning.

"The men who knell by the coffins of their executed comrades that grim Sunday last November and swore, with tears and criet, that they would be revenged have not been idle."

THEY FOUND THE HOME IN THE HEDGE. The secret societies of the Anarchists have been

THEY FOUND THE HOME IN THE HEDGE.

GALESBURG, Ib., July 17.—United States Marshal Marsh and two deputies trought informer Howless here this morning to test the truth of his story that a dynamite certridge hid been placed on the Burlington track northeast of here, and subsequently, in consequence of foar of results, had been concessed to a hedge near by. The officers and railroad officials and a number of municipal officers and cilizens went to the spot that Bowles indicated and after considerable diguing found the cattridge. It is of the Hercules kind and has caps at both ends. It is now in the hands of the railroad officials. The Sheriff and other officers then went to the home of George Clarke, one of the leading Brotherhood engineers, and put him under arrest on a State warrant. Clark made no resistance and would say nothing save to assert his innocence. THEY FOUND THE BOMB IN THE HEDGE.

THREW HER OUT THE WINDOW.

Christopher Lumb's Terrible Method of Bringing His Bride to Reason.

A woman's sprick in mid-air, and a moment later the sound as of a body falling heavily down a cellar stairway, startled the neighborhood of First avenue and Fifty-fifth street at 5 o'clock last evening. A few moments later the woman who had been seen in her flight of death from the fourth floor window of No. 1000 First avenue was picked up by tender hands and carried, bleeding and moaning, into an undertaker's establishment at that number. Thence she was removed to Bellewas Hospital, where at a late hour last night she
was hovering between life and death.
The woman's name is Leus Lamb. She is nineteen years old and was married in April to Christopher Lamb, aged twenty years, who is a butcher,
and in parinership with his brother Charles at Fulton Market.

on Saturday last just as Christopher came home he saw a man carrying a scuttle of coal urstairs for his wife, and he at once accessed her of being unfaithful and a quarrel ensued. Sunday the quarrel was rehewed, and finally the husband peremptorily ordered Lena to leave the house and never enter it again. Lena returned to her husband Sunday night, but as he would not admit her she was compelled to walk the streets all night. At 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon she went to her home in off-series that his way her clothes and personal effects. Charles Lamb lives at No. 401 East Fifty-fifth street, directly across the street, and from there the two brothers watched the young wife enter her home. Taey followed her in and soon afterwards the other occupants of the house heard loud talking in Lamb's spartments and what appeared to be a scuffe. The window on the First avenue side was hastily thrown open, the weman appeared and soreamed as if for help and the next instant was seen whirling through space to what seemed inevitable death. She fell down the cellarway of George Flelscher's blacking manufactory, and her descending body came within half a foot Mr. Fleischer's head, who was standing on the sidewalk. When loked up she was partially unconscious. On Saturday last just as Christopher came home

of Mr. Fleischer's head, who was standing on the sidewalk. When picked up she was partially unconscious, but on being restored was asked how it happened. She managed to say: "Mr husband threw me out of the window." She was taken to the hospital, where, although no bones were found to be broken, the physicians declared she was internally injured and would probably sie. Officer J. W. Cover, of the East Pifty-first street police, arreated brotherin-law Charles Lamb, who came running downstairs to say that the woman was intoxicated and fell out of the window. The husband was opptured just as he was about to escape by way of the

HE FORGED A PASS FOR SIX.

But Lieut. Magee was Onto His Little Game Promptly. SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.

STATE CAMP, PERESEILL, July 17 .-- Not many nen of the Sixty-ninth have had passes yet to visit Peekskill Village. Few of the old hands want any, and when new men ask for them they are reused. One foxy youth thought last night that he sould beat the game. He wanted to take five companions with him. He got a pass for one man from his captain, altered it skiffully so that the "one " read "six," and waved it valiantly at the astonished sentry on the edge of the bluff. All six went clatte ring and chattering down the wooden stairway and told one another about the fine beer to be found in Peckakill. Lieut. Francis J. Magee, of Company G. was in charge of the outpost which guards the camp ferry innoting. The sentry held the six fellows at bayonet point and sent the pass to the Lieutenant to see if it was a forgery.

"Give those men one second's start," said Lieut. Magee to a corporal and two files, "and make sure they go bose into camp." The guards rinned, lowered their hayonets and the unhappy six ran up the stairs as fast as they could. Whenever they larged a sharp prod in the bosom of their kelekerbockers arged them to more haste. The story got out 10-2ay, and Lieut. Magee has been nigary praised for his quick work.

At about 11 o'clock last night Capt Michael Brennan, of Company A, the officer of the day, discovered a young tellow engaged in the humorous business of pounding tents in his company street with a big sites. He warned him and disappeared, and in five minutes the humorous youth was at it again. Then came a lecture and tareatenings of a night in the guard tent. The youth melted, and swore by all that he held good that he'd go to bed and behave. He did so at once. This was the only outbreak during the night.

Ex-Alderman Louis Wendel, Captain of the Battery, arrived in camp this evening, and was received with much presenting of arms and great enthusiasm by his seventeen faithful men.

Dr. Duncan, of the Twenty-econd Regiment, came to camp to day to act as Post Strigeon. Surgeon Keily, of the Sixty-ninth, hasn't received his commission yet.

his commission yet.

Four Thousand Indians on the War-Path. [SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

OTTAWA, Out., July 17. - The troubles among the Indians on Skena River, British Columbia, bave seeumed a much more threat ning attitude than at first reported. Sir Adolph C ron, Minister of Militia, states that the British man-of-war Caroline started from Victoria at noon to-day for the oline started from Victoris at noon to-day for the scene of the uprising. She took 'v.' Batters, about one hundred strong, and two he vy guns. It is expected that considerable difficulty will be experienced in getting the troops up beens River, as 150 miles will have to be undertaken in canors, through a country overrun with hostile initiation, numbering some four thousand, who are already on the war-path. It is feared that before assistance can arrive many white settlers who are powerless to make any resistance will have been massacred.

Those Cincinni Detectives Not Here Yet. No traces of the Cincinnati officers who were re-ported as having left Cincinnati to arrest Ives, Stayner and Woodruff could be found in the city yesterday, nor indeed could anything be is arned o of five cach. Since May, 1886, they have been going in groups of three, for greater security, suppose. I don't believe the affair was as bad as it has been made out, quite, but the men were desperate and determined."

With this affair and the Burlington dynamiters on his hands, the inspector has not slept for five the Governor.

HE BORE ARMS AGAINST US.

Deserter Herbst's Heirs' Pension Bill Vetoed by the President.

ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD. I WASHINGTON, July 17. - The President startled Congress to-day with another pension veto, declining to sign a special act in favor of the widow of one John Herbat, a soldler who appears to have served in Company G. One Hundred and Fortieth New York Volunteers. In this case President Cleveland refuses to draw upon the Treasury to reward the heirs of a man who, upon his own confession, actually bore arms in the Confederate service, with the only excuse that, being captured on Aug. 13, 1864, he found it easier to enlist with the evenies of his country than to undergo the rigors of imprisonment. Here is the case as the President states it:

"John Herber, the husband of the beneficiary named in this bill, enlisted Aug. 26, 1862. He was wounded in the head at the battle of Gettysburg July 2, 1863. He recovered from this wound, and on Aug. 19, 1864, was captured by the enemy. "After his capture he joined the Confederate

was wounded in the head at the battle of Gettysburg July 2, 1863. He recovered from this wound, and on Aug. 19, 1864, was captured by the cnemy.

"After his capture he joined the Confederate forces, and in 1865 was captured by Gen, Stoneman white in arms against the United States Government. He was amprisoned, and voluntarily made known the last that he formerly belonged to the Union arms. Upon tasking the oath of allegiance and explaining his described to the Child and the Confederate muster rolls for probably nine or ten months. No record is furnished of the number of battles in waich he fought against the solders of the Union, and we shall never know the deaths and the wounds which he indicted upon his former confederate in the Confederate arms; but it is not improbably that this solder never asked a pension because he was affering from theumatism and dropsy, and that he cited in 1865 of heart disease. If such disabilities were neutred in maltary service they were quite likely the result of exposure in the Confederate arms; but it is not improbably that this solder never asked a pension because he considere that he generosity of his Government had been sufficiently to his Government had been sufficiently by the result of exposure in the Confederate who bravely longhit, and who, being captured, as bravely languished in rebell prisons; but I will lake no part in potting a name of the confederate who bravely languished in rebell prisons; but I will lake no part in potting a name of the would uphoid; nor should it be for a mounti admitted that such described and treachery are excused when it avoids the rigors of honorable capture and confinement. The review of Mary Ann Dougherty's special pension bill seems still to occury public attention. The Trybrism of to-day, referring to it, appears to be different when he ground that she had been injured by an explosion while making cartridges, but the Pension Bureau stell seem to disturb and reputation of disturb and present of the unior results of the unior of the unior

factor in the Indiana campaign this fail, and the facts seemed to be as follows: David Torpy was an Irishman and a serreant in the Fiftieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He carries a medal granted to him for exceptional bravery at Edgefield, Tenn., where, with twenty-one others, he held a struckade against the assaults of Gen. John Morgan. The field officer in command deserted and ran away on a hand car; the captain from under the hill, as he was fring, arged Torpy to run, but the latter refused, and when told that he would be killed, answered: "That's what we are here for when the country demands our services."

Torpy claimed a pension for disability, after a service of thirty-one months, and awore to his petition. He had charged his major with cowardnee for deserting his troops under fire. The major resisted the pension on the ground that the solder had this disability before enlisting, and had committed perjury in swearing that he did not have rheumatism. The pension was rejected and the United States, through its District-Autorney, had proceedings instituted befere Judge Gresham to punish Torpy for perjury. On the trial identify seven witnesses were introduced on the part of the Government. Then the District-Autorney aroses and asked permission to dismiss the case. Judge Gresham refused to permit the act. This mun, he said, was entitled to more than meagre justice. He charged the jury to find a verdict of not guilty. This was done, and settled beyond peradventure the question of fact that the claimant had no disability before enlistment, and yet, after this, the case was reviewed as decired against the claimant. It was reviewed as second and a third time and the decision persisted in.

There has never been any dispute as to the disability here.

yer, after this, the case was reviewed a second and a third time and the decision persisted in.

There has never been any dispute as to the disability, but the former pension officers insigned that it stose from prior disability, apparently ignoring the facts brought out in the trial before Judge Gresham and the decision of the issue therein made. Senator Voorbees, some time ago, in the Scuate, stated the details as above and no one attempted to answer or controvert. In presenting the case to the Commissioner Scuaior Turpie, the other Democratic Senator from Indiana, added his appeat, and James Willard, son of Indiana's war Governor, appeared as counsel for Torpy. Acting Commissioner McLean reserved his decision, but it is believed that Torpy will get his claim at last. Miss Olive Risley Seward, the authoress and adopted daughter of W. H. Seward, was present, and with many others was greatly interested in the discussion.

He Is New Satisfied to Live Acy C. Gardener, an expressman living at No.

181 Grand street, Hoboken, made three attempts at suicide Monday night by jumping from the Fifta treet dock. He was rescued each time and finally locked up. Yesterday morning he was discharged by Recorder McDonough upon the representation of his wife that he was unaccountable for his actions and that see would hereafter watch him closely. He himselt promised never to attempt it again. Gardener won a name for himself two yearn ago by saving three lives at an East Fourth sireet fire.

Telegraphic Ticks.

COLUMBUR, July 17, Judge Pugh granted the application for a change of venue in the tally sheet furgery riam, and naced Madison County as the place for the warning.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. July 17.—James Delan, the Rhos Island heavy weight, to-day launed a challenge to Jun Fell, of Grand Kapids, Mich., for a fight to a finish with air-light gloves for a purse of 2500 a side, or more if desired.

RICHMOND, Va., July 17.—R. A. Winn, who has been with Fourquereau, Price & Co. as confidential cierk aimee the dishes was founded, many years ago, was arrested to day for stealing \$8,000. The police and not his employers prosecuted him. BUFFALO, July 17. A savage bloodhound, owned by innotes Smith, of Stranss street, East fluffalo, got loose

BUFFALO, July 17.—While Mrs. John Floss and Mrs. Mary Millett wer conversing in the kitchen of the latter last evening the lamp on the table exploded. Mrs. Floss steempted to extinguish the flames with her auron, when her clothes took tire. Mrs. Millett tried to save her friend, but both were so badly burned that they died this morning.

SWEPT UNTO THEIR DEATH

THE STEAMER FULDA SINKS A LARGE FISHING SCHOONER.

Passengers on Deck See a Large Number of Doomed Men Rush Up from the Salling Vessel's Cabic, and Hear Them Cry "Ave Maria!" In Their Despuir as the Steamer

There was a missing link in the brief report of Capt. Ringk, of the North German Lloyd steamampton yesterday morning. His report stated that the Fulda encountered dense fogs off the Banks of Newfoundland, but failed to relate anything of the sad and perhaps fatal consequences of a collision on the Banks, by which a large fishing boat was sent to the bottom. The passengers, however, supplied the missing link and told the story yesterday with voices that still trembled with

Cuts Through Their Craft.

borror as they recalled the awful sight. Last Saturday morning, about 9.33 o'clock, when the steamer was off the Banks, a tog set in and shut out all but a narrow circle of sea about the vessel. The steamer was running under reduced pressure and the fog-signals were being sounded nomentarily. Faint rays of the morning sun stole through the dark and thick banks of clouds, while the loud peals of the steamer's fog-bell were carried beyond the mist. Capt. Rings was particularly cautious and rigidly told his lookouts to keep a snarp watch. Suddenly one of his men cried out from the bow:

"Ship ahead!" The warning came too late. The air was suddenly filled with frantic shouts, which caused all the passengers of the Fulda to leave the breakfast table and rush excitedly to the deck. An appalling sight met their gaze. Directly in front of the ateamer was a fishing schooner lying at anchor, calmly awaiting the fatal blow. The engines of the steamer were reversed, but the time was too short to check the momentum. An almost imperceptible spock soon followed and the sharp bow of the Fulda went right through the frail fishing schooner, severing her in two pieces, which scraped for a few minutes along the iron bull and

schooner, severing her in two pieces, which scraped for a few minutes along the iron built and were then left far astern. The work of destruction occupied only a few seconds.

The sceme that followed beggars description. The hardy flaherimen, who wore red shirts and red cars, loadly snouted the "Ave Maria," while some of them frantically endeavored to climb up the steamer's side, but slipped back into the water before assistance could be given them. White the steamer sweet brough the schooner twenty or thirty of the fishermen could be seen rushing from the cabin to the deck of the sinking schooner. They sprang into the rigging, valuly endeavoring to escape an almost inevitable doom. Before the sponding eyes of the Fulus's passengers, smid the pinintive cadences of the poor fishermen's "Are maris," the little schooner, now out in two, with its heroic crew clinging to the rigging, suddenly disappeared. The cruel and death-dealing maccast an impenetrable covering over the wreck of the unortunate fisherman, and it cannot be said whether the whole band of fishermen perished. The passengers on the Fulida who witnessed all this say that to their dying days they will never forget the awful picture of death which was shown to them for those few minutes and was then shit out forever by the cartain of fog.

As soon as the Fulida could be brought to a standstill Capt. Hingk immediately turned around, and for over an hour searched for the wreck and its victime. The fog, still dense and thick, refused to disclose them, and refunctantly the officers said the wrecked fishing-smack was a larget wo-masted schooner. As far as could be observed she carried sixten dories, which were holsted on her deaks when she was struck. Her sails were furled, and only the lookout and several other men were on deck. The fate of the men is unknown. It may be that they were rescued by some other fishing schooner, for Capt. Ringk says, judging from the midd of an immense fleet of fishing smacks. The disaster occasioned universal sorrow aboard the v

FREMONT ON THE RETIRED LIST.

The Senate Places Him There with the Rank of Major-General.

WASHINGTON, July 17. - In the Senate to-day the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hale, calling on the Postmaster-General for copies of testimony of letter-carriers in the New York Post-Office in 1886, was agreed to after a statement by Mr. Hale that the object was to see whether there was any justification for the sweeping removals that had been made.

The Senate then placed Gen. John C. Fremont

on the retired list as Major-General of the army.

after objections by Messra Reagan and Cockreil. after objections by Messrs. Reagan and Cockreis. The voice was: Yess, 29; nays, 21. The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill providing the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics cemployed by the Government) under the Eight-Hourlaw.

Mr. Dawes moved to amend the bill by inserting the words 'whether engaged at a price per day or on piece work or task work." Agreed to.

The bill was then rassed: Yess, 25; nays, 22.

The bill for the admission of the State of Washington was taken up and will be the "unnulshed business," and the Senate at 4.40 adjourned.

He Wanted Her Money, Not Her. [SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]
DES MOINES, Ia., July 17.—About a month ago Mr.

Hart, a young man, came here from Boston with a friend named Kelly, from Chicago. He said he wanted to start a furnishing store, leased a store and left. They soon returned with women supand left. They soon returned with women supposed to be their wives. Hart rented a house, and
it was farnished with a carload of nice furniture
which the supposed Mrs. Hart brought along with
her. On July 8 the men left here and went to
New York with their supposed wives. There Mr.
Hart and Mrs. Austin, his supposed wire, were
married July 4. The day after the wedding Hart
got a check from his wife for 24, 400, ostensibly to
they goods. He subpect for pars nuknown, and
on July 12 she started for Des Moines with a New
York detective. She is about forty years of age.

The Labor Committee Coming Here. Committee on the Importation of Contract and Pauper Labor held its first session to-day. The proceedings were confined to a discussion of the plan to be followed in making the inquiry, and the result was a decision to leave here for New Fork some day hext week and begin with an investiga-tion of the state of affairs at Castle Garden. Furtion of the state of allairs at Casile Garden. Further than this the programme was not clearly outlined, but it is probable that Roston will be the next city visited. The opinion was expressed that two weeks will suffice to cover these points, and a recess will then be taken until fail. Upon reasonabling the committee will probably proceed to san Francisco to inquire into the Chinese labor question.